American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

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The Tariff—*for protection.*—Farmers should learn to distinguish clearly between *politics* and *party*. Party has been not inaptly defined to be the madness of the many, for the benefit of the few—but there are great political questions which it behoves all to understand, not as connected with the fortunes of this or that man; but as connected with national industry and the welfare of posterity. Among these questions none is of higher import than the one which involves the power of taxation for the protection of particular branches of industry—Without stopping to investigate the nature and bearing of the problem, we venture to say that there is not one about which there exists grosser delusion, as to the author and the opponents of the Tariff system in the United States. With a very large majority of the voters, we have no doubt the impression exists that Tariff laws for protection, which have been hitherto enacted in the United States, were the result of the policy and combined action of the *Eastern states*, the seat chiefly, of our great manufactories—yet how wide from the truth is this almost universal impression.

It appears on inspection of the proceedings of Congress, that at the passage of no Tariff has a majority of the whole Eastern delegation voted for it—either in 1816, 1824, 1828, or 1832.

	Yeas.	Nays.	Absent.
In 1816	16	10	16
1824	15	23	1
1828	15	24	0
1832	17	17	5

The Middle States have sustained the several Tariffs which have been passed by strong and decided majorities, as appears by examination:

	Yeas.	Nays.	Absent.
In 1816	44	10	13
1824	60	15	1
1828	57	11	8
1832	52	18	6

The same remarks will also apply to the Western States. They have always gone for the Tariff:

	Yeas.	Nays.	Absent.
In 1816	14	3	5
1824	31	7	2
1828	29	10	1
1832	36	3	1

The Southern States have gone strongly against every Tariff, until that of 1832:

	Yeas.	Nays.	Absent.
In 1816	14	31	7
1824	1	57	0
1828	3	50	5
1832	27	27	4

The School Fund of the State of Maryland.—There can be no subject more interesting to the State, than the question, how can its school fund be most discreetly and wisely invested and employed. For its mere safety, and accumulation with certainty, even though it be slowly, as fast as is compatible *with safety*, no fears need be entertained while it is entrusted to the clean hands and prudent management of the present Treasurer of the State of Maryland. But the desideratum is how best to employ the fund, to achieve the greatest amount of benefit to the community? Any political tyro or demagogue can discourse you vehemently on the benefits of national education and a general diffusion of knowledge; but give him a fund to be employed, raised by a general or partial tax, on the capital or labor of others, and it is ten to one, but, if a partizan or speculator, (and all legislators now-a-days are partizans,) that he sets to work to devise some scheme of organization, by which a fund, dedicated to the most sacred and noble of human purposes, shall be made, in some way, subservient to *party ends!* His first low cunning calculation will be, how can we make this add to our existing stock of *patronage*, and so expend it as to augment and reward our corps of political Janissaries? Instead of endeavoring to rise for once above the polluted atmosphere of party and man-worship, where the great question is, how can we best improve the mind and the heart of the rising generation, and fit it for a higher appreciation of morals and of liberty; and a greater capacity, and a more ardent disposition, to promote the happiness of their fellow-beings; legislators of modern days, give themselves up to sordid investigations how they can make every thing, even a school-fund, or institutions, founded for purposes of charity or moral correction, contribute to party ascendancy and party power! We neither accuse nor justify any particular man or party; but we call upon *our* constituents—agriculturists—to note the truth of what we say, and, if possible, to correct the procedure. Not one of our now long protracted sessions of the Legislature passes, that there are not numerous committees appointed to go frolicking over the State—and especially to Baltimore—to examine into institutions, and make reports on matters which are quite as well understood by previous reports of directors appointed for that purpose, as they are after the return and report by these committees, which sometimes make "confusion worse confounded."—To return to this school-fund, in the disposition and results of which the *agriculturists* of the State are most deeply interested, may or may not the hope be entertained, that the subject will be committed, with utter contempt of all party consequences, to the consideration of enlightened and benevolent men, who will take a noble and disinterested pleasure in devising now, while yet, if yet it may be done, a foundation on which a structure will grow up that shall do the greatest honor to the State, by securing the greatest practicable benefit to posterity, morally and intellectually. The subject is one of great difficulty, as well as of great importance—By difficulty, because a better word does not occur to us, we mean, that it requires to be committed to, and taken at heart by men of philosophical minds and of great research—There is no saying by what accident or good fortune, this fund may be augmented, until it may afford ample means to defray all the expenses of diffusing education on the most liberal scale. Let then the *initiatory* measures for its administration be the result of cautious, and benevolent, and *patriotic*, not *party*, deliberation. It is the *nest-egg*, which the good housewife marks and puts away, to be seasonably and safely used, not permitting it to be broken by violence, to grow rotten by neglect, or to be stolen by thieves. All public institutions which are to endure forever, to be supported by a tax, direct or *indirect*, on the farming interest, and especially such as are connected with the improvement and the purification of the public mind and morals, ought to have, and for one, we should delight to see them have, their foundations laid in wisdom and in virtue, going far below the superficial views, and rising far above the sinister grasp of political hacks, whether slaves of this man, or of that party. Let not the *black* pencil of faction presume to sketch the plan of edifices for great public uses, the like whereof have engaged the anxious thoughts of the Jeffersons and the Franklins of the Revolution, and of the Clintons, the Adamses, the Robinses, and the Blands of modern times.

For the following view of the "Maryland Free School Funds" we are indebted to the Maryland Pocket Almanac for 1840, being glad to preserve it for future reference:

These funds consist of, 1st, the Funds heretofore distributed and now belonging to the school funds of the respective counties. The investments made for the counties last year, amounted to $44,590.26. The total amount invested, is $126,296.54, and $24,972.60, cash, remained in hand on the 1st December last.

2d. The "Free School Funds" is derived principally from a tax upon Bank Stock, &c., and which is annually equally divided between the several counties and the city of Baltimore. The share of each county and of the said city, for the present year, will be $1,341.36, which is more than it ever has been heretofore.

3d. The interest accruing upon the Surplus Revenue, lately derived from the United States. Of this $1000 is appropriated to the education of the indigent Blind of the State and the remainder is distributed, one-half equally between the several counties, and the city of Baltimore, and the other half between the same, according to their respctive population.

The Treasurer had, according to his report, 1st December, 1837, a balance in hand of the fund of Cash,			$24,972 60
And he has received during the past year for this fund, principally from tax of one-half per cent on the capitals of the several Banks, and one of the Insurance Companies,			70,948 57
		Making,	$95,920 97
He has paid during the year from this fund,			
To Alleghany co.,	$1,253 70	Montgomery,	2,664 39
Anne Arundel,	3,934 07	Prince George's,	1,649 70
Baltimore,	2,133 70	St. Mary's,	1,564 20
Baltimore city,	5,856 00	Somerset,	4,508 60
Calvert county,	1,523 40	Talbot,	3,221 47
Cecil,	1,614 56	Washington,	3,823 93
Charles,	1,500 00	Worcester,	1,603 20
Dorchester,	3,074 36	And invested	
Frederick,	7,851 74	For Calvert,	1,061 50
Harford,	4,641 60	Charles,	2,010 00
Kent,	4,390 64	Baltimore, Carroll and Frederick,	4,060 00
			66,970 76
Leaving a balance in hand, of			$28,950 21

The stock held and managed by the Treasurer of the Western Shore, for the several counties of the State, by direction of the Legislature to that effect, amounted according to the report of the 1st December, 1838, to 131,746 54
The amount on 1st Dec., 1837, was 127,206 54

Having accumulated during the year, $5,450 00
The balance in hand of Cashis 28,950 21
" 1st Dec. 1837, was 24,972 60
Having increased during the year $3,997 60

And showing an increase of school fund of 9,427 60
And that too, notwithstanding the payments to the several counties during the year for school purposes, had been more than double that of any preceding year—it never before having amounted to $25,000 in any one year.

LYFORD'S *Baltimore Price Current.*—From that excellent weekly paper—statistical, commercial and miscellaneous—a paper characterized by useful variety, intelligence and industry, in a degree which we apprehend is not suitably appreciated or rewarded by the public, we often get information for our readers of a practical nature, extracting it with great confidence, because we know that the editor derives it in person, from the best sources, and gives it with talented and honorable discretion and candor.

From his late numbers we extract the following items. Similar ones may be occasionally taken from the same source, in the belief that they may be interesting to our readers, who, as well as Mr. L. will allow this to go for our acknowledgment of indebtedness to a most worthy and effective fellow-labourer in the field of public utility.

Maryland Copper.—We stated in the Price Current in June last, that we had seen samples of Copper smelted from ore, of mines in Frederick county, in this state, which were not generally known. We have now the pleasure farther to state, that a sale has been made of several tons of the pig to a distinguished manufacturer of this city, at the price of the Peruvian, he having of course first tested its worth, and the price given is the evidence of it. The mine belongs to, and is worked by ISAAC TYSON, jr. of Baltimore.

Maryland is rich in minerals, as the quality of her Iron and Copper testifies; and her Coal is not inferior in comparison, also; to reach the latter, it is only necessary to push on her internal improvements, (the *cross cut* from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Baltimore, is all important, also, and ought to be early began and *finished*,) for if she does not put forth her energies to the full extent, she will find to her sorrow the verification of the homely maxim, while "she has been beating the bush, another has caught the bird."

Resumption of Specie Payments.—Some of the papers indulge int he belief, or affect to do so, that the Banks will ere long resume specie payments, from the circumstance that Exchanges are equalizing, and that some of the Banks, especially in Ohio (the Commercial, La Fayette, and Ohio Life and Trust, in Cincinnati) have already resumed. We hope their predictions will prove true. But the policy would be a bad one, we think, were they to do it, until they are fully prepared, and have ascertained withal the prime causes which led to the two last suspensions—and should then firmly resolve that similar causes should not [occur to] produce similar results again.

Revenue at Baltimore.—The amount of Duties on Imports for the District of Baltimore, for the fiscal year ending 30th September last, was as follows:

1st quarter, ending	31st	Dec.	1838,	$268,557 41
2d do	do	30th	March, 1839,	338,140 36
3d do	do	30th	June, do	300,737 44
4th do	do	30th	Sept. do	397,034 07
				$1,301,469 28

United States Bank.—The Philadelphia North American of Thursday says—We learn that the total amount of liabilities of the U. S. Bank as exhibited in its late report to the Auditor General was 26 millions of dollars. Of these the Post Notes and Notes payable on demand amount to 12 millions, and the debt in Europe to 8 millions.

The above statement was made up to the 7th of November. Since that time, we learn a further decrease of the liabilities has taken place. The surplus is estimated at 5 millions of dollars. Of course, from this something must be allowed for a decline in the securities.

List of a few of the leading articles of domestic Merchandize, exported from the port of Baltimore, during the year, ending September 30, 1839: Candles, sperm, 51,426 lbs.; do tallow, 66,786; Corn, 26,170 bushels; Cottons, manufactured, in value, $246,793; Flour, 224,027 bbls.; Hams, 145,557 lbs.; Lard, 300,677 do.; Soap, 133,580; Tobacco, leaf, 22,984 hds; do manufactured, 186,763 lbs.; Wheat, 41,435 bushels.

TOBACCO IN EUROPE.—The high prices of American Tobacco in Europe have, it appears, led to the cultivation of that article on the Continent to a considerable extent. The Richmond Whig publishes a letter from the house of G. & C. Kreglinger, under date of Antwerp, October 30, which contains the following statements on the subject:

"The production of Home Leaf has increased to an incredible extent since the rise and value of the article in the United States, and the common lots of American Tobacco are almost entirely supplanted by it in Europe. The majority of consumers having become more used to home grown leaf, a great fall in the value of the exotic plant only, can bring the latter again into general use, and this will only become apparent after the cultivation of the former shall have been checked by very low prices of the latter, so as to render the production of home grown Tobacco unprofitable to the planter. This, we fear, cannot result in the coming season, even if prices, as seems to be expected, should give way considerably in the U. States, but in the following year prices may again attain a proportion which would leave a chance of operating with advantage. As to the finer descriptions of American Tobacco, which cannot be supplied by European production, they are likely to be better supported, but great caution and circumspection will be necessary in any operation in them, as experience has shown that their consumption is also materially decreased by high prices."

In noticing the paragraph in the Journal of Commerce about the United States Bank purchasing cotton in New Orleans, the Philadelphia North American says: "We have certain knowledge that the above paragraph is incorrect. The course of the United States Bank is now governed by a singe desire to close up all outstanding accounts in other States, and in future concentrate her whole strength on Pennsylvania."

Messrs J. Breck & Co.—Gentlemen—On the first of May last I planted 13 hills of Rohan potatoes in my garden, or nursery, some two, some three eyes in a hill, in all 33 eyes, two of which did not come up; the 33 eyes weighed less than eight ounces; the ground is a rich loam inclining to clay, with a stiff clay subsoil, moist through the year. I manured it with a good shovelful of strong compost in each hill.

I have this day dug the potatoes from these 13 hills, and find they weigh 158½ pounds. The eight largest weighed 13, and the 20 largest, 30 pounds; the whole filled a flour barrel rounding full.

I planted some on high land, soil loose—also some on high, stiff clay soil: they did well—the poorest averaging less than 12 hills to the bushel, although in both soils they were injured by the dry weather. I am satisfied they require a moist, rich soil, and in such soil they will yield double or treble as much as any other potato I am acquainted with. Very respectfully, your ob't. servt.

JOSIAH LOVETT, 2d.

BEVERLEY, Sept. 28, 1839.

Large Yield.—Mr. Bent, of Florida, in Montgomery county, raised the past season, from one common sized Potato, 138¾ pounds!

MANURES.—Manures are to the profit of a farmer, what principal is to interest; when the former does not exist, the latter will not accrue. As well might we think of opening a store to make money as a merchant, without goods, as for a farmer to calculate on being supported from his farm without devoting his primary attention to the accumulation of manures. The stable is an insufficient manufactory. What goes there, is brought first from the field, and when it is returned again in the shape of manure, it goes back a less quantity than it came in. There will be waste by evaporation, drenching, &c., so that a farm runs the chance of growing poorer every year, which depends only upon the stable and barn-yard for a return of what was taken from the field crops.

Something must be done by farmers to increase their quantities of manure. Some may do this by purchasing of their less provident neighbors, but this only impoverishes one as it enriches another and adds nothing to the general wealth. With such a system, therefore, we have nothing to do. Manure is not a simple substance. It is compounded of vegetable, animal and saline substances. The first constitutes the real food of plants; the others operate as stimulants or tend to sweeten the soil. Different soils require different applications. What will benefit a sandy soil may be useless or injurious in clay; and vice versa. Sour soils, or those inclining to sorrel, may be improved by lime. This neutralizes the ulmic acid and forms a new compound, ulmate of lime. Such being the fact, it is plain that swamp mud, peat, muck, &c. which alone would do harm in moist soils, may be rendered valuable manure by an admixture with lime. You then have a stock of vegetable substance prepared as food for plants; and, know ye not, that plants require feeding as much as animals?

Every farmer should have a laboratory for the manufacture of manure from all the substances he can collect. It should be near his barn-yard and covered from the weather, and the hogs should have free access to it. Here he should make his compost heap by collecting swamp mud, forest leaves, decaying vegetables, &c. With this he should mix lime, and throw on all the contents of the wash tub, refuse brine, ashes, soot; in short, every thing that will rot, or hasten fermentation. By making this a serious business, a good farmer can every year collect, or manufacture, more compost manure than he can secure of another sort from his stable, and in this way he is getting rich; for he not only takes larger crops annually from his field in consequence of a more liberal manuring; but he returns annually to his fields more than he abstracts from them. Thus both he and his farm are growing richer every year; and if he choses to sell, every body knows that a farm in good condition, well manured, always appears to better advantage than one less liberally dealt by, though the soil is naturally as good, and that it will bring a price more than as much higher than the cost of putting it into this tempting condition. We say again, if a farmer would thrive, let him set his wits at work to manufacture as much manure as possible. This is a capital that will pay compound interest.—*Maine Cultivator.*

ON FATTENING HOGS, BY COLD-SOAKED AND FERMENTED FOOD.—You complain very justly, I think, that many of your first contributors have grown weary in well doing; in other words, that their communications have greatly fallen off in point of numbers. Although I myself am unconscious of being one of the culprits, I determined immediately upon reading your remarks, to act as if I really was one, and felt anxious to evince my repentance by forthwith indicating to you an epistle of some kind or other; but could think of nothing at first, that appeared worth communicating; luckily, however, in the midst of this quandary, I picked up at second hand, from a friend, something in regard to the mode of fattening hogs, which seems to be well worthy of notice.

First, however, I must tell you, that having, for a year or two past, enrolled myself in the fraternity of root-steamers for stock, (horses and sheep excepted,) my own experience is not yet sufficient to report to you any result of trials made by myself. I must farther confess that, as a novice in the steaming business, I still retain somewhat of that incredulity which I always feel relative to the benefits of any practice, when they appear to me so exaggerated as those do that are generally ascribed to the steaming process. But being open to conviction, and utterly condemning the old and common wasteful method of fattening our hogs, I was much gratified to hear the account which I will now give you of the method practised by some gentleman, whose name I forgot, in King & Queen or King William.

One or more casks or tubs are nearly filled with alternative layers of chopped cabbages or roots, and broken ears of corn. Enough boiling water is then poured into the vessels, to cover the food. This is suffered to stand about twenty-four hours before it is given to the hogs, by which time some fermentation takes place, if the fattening process is commenced as early in the season as he commences it, which I understand he does, long before frost. A constant supply of this food is given until a very short time previous to the hogs being killed, during which they have corn alone, which is generally deemed necessary to harden their fat.

By this method we may save the expense of steaming apparatus of every kind, such as have been heretofore recommended in our agricultural papers. It is true that some of these cost very little compared to the advantages derived from them; but this little, even in the cheapest that I have seen mentioned, is worth saving, if it can be done by some contrivance still cheaper, and preferable on other accounts, as the one which I have just described, appears to be.

I am gratified that I have in my power to give you the foregoing information at this particular time; for I have long been convinced that we should probably save, at least half of the expense of fattening our pork, if we would commence doing it by the first of September, or even sooner, and give much less corn than we generally do. To postpone putting up our hogs for the sake of the acorns and chinkapins that they may be able to find by incessent travelling about in search of them, is as complete an illustration as I have ever known of the old proverb.—"*penny wise and pound foolish*:" since to say nothing of the notorious fact that *hogs especially*, fatten much faster in warm weather than in cold, and when they can fill their bellies without having to travel miles for the wherewithal, (being the laziest animals upon earth, except the gluttonous man, and his prototype, the quadruped cal ed the sloth,) more of them are lost by theft, if suffered to run at large, during the nut and acorn season, than would pay, twice over, the whole expense of feeding them in pens with food that cost us little or nothing, except the labor of collecting and preparing it. Even that portion of this stock which we call "*out hogs*" could probably be kept much more economically, if not suffered to run almost wild for half the year; and were supplied with food by their owners, instead of being left to supply themselves. As they are commonly managed, we may truly estimate the annual loss, in most cases, at nearly or quite half of the old number; for many are killed for trespassing on our crops—starvation during three-fourths of the year, having taught them to be thieves; whilst a still greater number are stolen in the fall, after they get a little flesh on their bones, for a reason which I once heard alleged by an old negro in extenuation of the practice of stealing them, that "hog meat was so miserable sweet, his fellow *servants* could not help stealing it."

Hoping that you will deem this new process for fattening hogs worth publishing, I remain dear sir,

Yours, very sincerely, JAS. M. GARNETT.

Farmers' Register.

SALTPETRE IN MEAT,—*By Prof. C. S. Rafinesque.*

It is a matter of regret that while so much salt meat is made and used, we have not yet acquired the proper knowledge of the best mode to prepare and preserve it; nor is it generally known how noxious salt meat may become by an improper use of saltpetre in the pickle or brine usually employed.

There are various modes of preserving salt meat and fish, by drying, salting, pickling, oiling, smoking, &c.; but I merely mean at present to notice some of the defects and noxious properties of our actual meat, either beef or pork.

One of the main defects appear to consist in the useless addition of saltpetre to the pickle, whereby the meat often becomes sour or spoiled, and always acid and pernicious. I never could understand why this substance was added to common salt, except that it is said to make it look better. But it ought to be known that the saltpetre absorbed by the meat *is nitric acid, or aqua fortis, a deadly poison!* whereby our salt meat becomes unpalatable and pernicious.

A slight excess of this acid renders the meat sour, or spoils it, as we say. It has been suggested to correct this by potash, which re-absorbs this excess; but this only hides the defect without neutralizing the whole poison.

Is it not surprising that we should feed and deal, as a staple of our country, with an article containing a portion of such active poison as *nitric acid?* In fact, our salt meats *are no longer meat!* They are a new pernicious substance, produced by a chemical action of salt upon the flesh of animals. This flesh, when fresh, consists chiefly of *gelatine and fibrine.* Gelatine or jelly is the substance soluble in warm water, forming a broth by boiling, or becoming a jelly by concentration; while fibrine is the fibrous tough part of the meat, which cannot be dissolved, and is therefore unfit for food, while gelatine is the real nutricious part of the meat.

But it is well known that salt meat and even corned beef can no longer afford a broth, and therefore the gelatine must have been changed into another substance no longer soluble, nor so nutricious, by the chemical action of salt and saltpetre. To this new substitute chemists have not yet given a name; but it is as different from meat as leather is from the hide before it is tanned by the tanbark or *tannin.*

To this chemical change in meat are to be ascribed all the noxious qualities of salt meat, and the diseases to which those who feed chiefly on it become liable; sea scurvey, land scurvey, sore gums, rotten teeth, biles, ulcers, &c. which we entail on ourselves by using a kind of poisoned bad meat, which we call salt.

This important and doleful fact ought to be well known generally to all those who raise cattle, cure meat, or consume it in order that they may correct this sad defect.

The first thing to be done is to abandon altogether the use of saltpetre in curing meat. This is indispensable, and no one who is told that acqua fortis is the produce of it, ought any longer to use this poison in pickles or brines.

The best substitute for it is sugar. A small quantity makes the meat healthier, sweeter, nicer, and quite as durable. Let this be known to all our farmers and sailors.

How to make a brine for meat perfectly innocuous, is yet a desideratum. Gelatine ought to be preserved in salt meat pure and soluble, as it is in broth cakes, before any salt meat can be perfectly healthy and equal to fresh meat. But at any rate by withholding the saltpetre, we divest it of a deadly poisonous substance. C. S. RAFINESQUE.

Prof. His. and Nat. Science, Elm Place.

Lansingburg, N. Y. Aug. 5, 1839.

VARIETIES OF INDIAN CORN.—The following is an extract from a paper read before the Agricultural Society of Fredericksburg, Virginia:

The kind of corn cultivated, I believe to be of greater importance than is generally supposed. Any Virginian who has travelled northward, must have observed the difference between their crops and ours. He must have seen that the stalks diminish in size, while the crop per acre, obviously increases; and yet ours is notoriously the soil and climate for growing corn. I think the difference may be attributed to the kind of corn cultivated, a kind which enables them to plant much thicker than we do. Here, most of us plant a large gourd-seed corn, shooting up a large stalk, bearing generally one, occasionally two ears, and not admitting thick planting. There the stalks are low, planted very thick, and bears two, three, and four small flinty ears. Not farther North than Pennsylvania, I have seen corn planted five feet by four with three and four stalks in the hill. Counting three stalks at this distance, and allowing three ears to each, any given space, there will yield seven or eight ears to our one; small ears certainly, but still large enough to account for the great superiority in the product per acre. I commenced with the old full breed Virginia gourd-seed. and stuck to it for six or eight years, but finding that on common land many stalks were too late in earing or did not ear at all, determined to change my seed. My next variety was the "Taliaferro white flint." This sort is touched with the gourd-seed, but it is superior to it, in having a smaller stalk, ripening earlier, bearing more ears, and harder and heavier grain. I then tried what is called the "Alsop corn," resembling the Taliaferro in other respects, but somewhat smaller in stalk, and superior in number of ears. This corn I still plant. I made one expeiment with the Maryland twin corn, and thought it as prolific as the Alsop; but the grain being lighter, and the stalk taller, it was abandoned. Last winter I purchased in Washington a small quantity of "Baden corn," and planted with it a rich lot of two acres. It came up and grew well, was the tallest corn I ever saw, averaged five or six shoots on a stalk, and promised at one time to make a great crop. But it suffered nearly twice as much as the rest of my corn, from the heat or the drought of the summer, and was broken off by a wind in August, which did very little injury to the rest of the crop. It did not of course fill up or ripen well, and I fed it to the hogs. But as it certainly had more shoots than any corn I ever saw, I have saved a small portion to plant again. If it can be brought down to a proper standard, retaining its great number of shoots, it will probably turn out to be a very prolific variety.

It will readily be seen, that I consider thicker planting than common essential in making heavy crops of corn per acre. But thick planting with a large kind, is out of the question. At the same time, it must be borne in mind, that as we increase the number, we diminish the size of the ears, and add to the labor of gathering and husking. Every judicious farmer will decide from experience. how far he can carry this process; and will stop as soon as he begins to doubt whether he is paid for his additional labor.—Dismissing all speculation on this point, I believe we may safely plant any small variety of corn, at the rate of one stalk to every ten square feet on tolerable land, which would give about four thousand three hundred and sixty stalks, and from six to ten barrels of grain to the acre. I will only add, in conclusion, that although I have frequently been deterred by the influence which custom exercised over the mind of every one, from planting corn as thick as I was inclined to, I have, in no one instance exceeded the usual rate without adding to the crop. WM. P. TAYLOR.

Caroline County, Va.

CURING OF CORN STALKS.

Mr. Editor,—I will offer a few remarks on the cure of top stalks. The present mode is to stack them with the butts on the ground, and they absorb the moisture and become damp, mouldy, and very unpleasant, as much as a foot at the butt. See with what suspicion the ox eats towards the butt, expecting every moment to come to the nauseous, and as soon as he comes to it, how quickly he grinds it off, and a considerable portion of the stalk is thus wasted.

On the other hand, when the stalks are cured on the improved plan which I propose, the ox eats them with the same confidence as you would eat chicken soup when you know there are no bones in it.

Now for the improvement. In building and stacking, put your band two thirds of the way from the butt; then put the bundles in stacks with the butts up. Make the stack oblong; it matters not if it be three times as long as it is wide. When you make your caps, put the band within six inches of the butt, then part the bundle and saddle them astride the stack; do not spread them, but press them close against the stack; they will surely become dry, even the butts will be thoroughly cured, and they will defend the stacks from rain.

All vegetation comes up in shape of trees, &c. and they receive and retain moisture produced from rain, hail, snow and dew, which naturally tend, by the laws of gravitation, to the centre of the earth. But when plants come to maturity, the reverse is the case. You know that if you wish to dry a burdock, in-doors or out, you would hang it up by the root.—*Yankee Far.* W. B.

CATTLE.—The form of animals attracted the attention of an eminent sergeon, Henry Cline, of London. The following is the substance of the doctrines he lays down. That the external form is only an indication of the internal structure; that the lungs of animals is the first object to be attended to, for on their size and soundness the health and strength of an animal principally depend; that the exteranal indications of the size of the lungs, are the form and size of the chest, and its breadth in particular; that the head should be small, as by this the birth is facilitated; as it affords other advantages in feeding, &c. and as it generally indicates that the animal is of a good breed; that the length of the neck should be in proportion to the size of the animal, that it may collect its food with ease; and that the muscles and tendons should be large, by which an animal is enabled to travel with greater facility. It was formerly the practice to estimate the value of animals by the size of their bones. A large bone was considered to be a great merit; a fine bone animal always implied great size. It is now known that this doctrine was carried too far. The strength of an animal does not depend on the bones, but on the muscles; and when the bones are disproportionably large, it indcates in Cline's opinion, an imperfection in the organs of nutrition. Blakewell strongly insists on the advantage of small bones, and the celebrated John Hunter, declared that small bones were generally attended with corpulence in all the various subjects he had an opportunity of examining. A small bone, however, being heavier and more substantial, requires as much nourishment as a hollow one with a large circumference.

Cotton Crop of South Carolina.—The Greenville (S. C.) Mountaineer says: "The cotton crop in the middle and upper Districts of this State has, generally, so far as we can learn, turned out fully one third more than last year. Such being the case, we trust that what the planters may lose in low prices, (compared with last season) they will be able to make up in quantity, so that they will realize nearly as much for their cotton this as they did last year. We do not vouch for the correctness of this conclusion, but we believe it will prove to be not far out of the way."

From the Southern Agriculturist.

On the Cultivation of the Cuba Tobacco.

Copy of a letter from Joseph M. Hernandez, Esq., to Dr. Wm. H. Simmons, dated

Mala-Compra, 15th April, 1830.

Dear Sir.—I have delayed this communication on the culture of Cuba tobacco longer than I ought, but as you are acquainted with the multiplicity of engagements that have constantly occupied my attention, I trust that you will excuse me.

The first thing to be considered in this, as in every other culture, is the soil, which for this kind of tobacco ought to be of a rich sandy loam, neither too high or too low; that is, ground capable of retaining moisture. The more level the better, and if possible, well protected by margins. The next should be the selection of a spot of ground to make the necessary beds.

It would be preferable to make these on land newly cleared, or at all events when the land has not been seeded with grass; for grass seeds springing up together with the tobacco, would injure it materially, as the grass cannot be removed without disturbing the tobacco plants. In preparing the ground for the nurseries, break it up properly, grub up all the small stumps, dig out the roots, and carefully remove them with the hand; this being done, make the beds from three to four inches high, of a reasonable length, and from three to three and a half feet broad, so as to enable the hand, at arm's length, to weed out the tender young plants with the fingers from both sides of the bed, and keep them perfectly clean.

The months of December and January, are the most proper for sowing the seed in this country*—some persons speak of planting it as early as the month of November; I am, however, of opinion that about the latter part of December is the best time to sow tobacco seed; any sooner would expose the plants to suffer from the inclemency of the most severe part of our winter season. Before the seed is sown, take some dry trash and burn it off upon the nursery beds, to destroy insects and grass seeds; then take one ounce of tobacco seed and mix it with about a quart of dry ashes, so as to separate the seed as much as possible, and sow it broad cast. After the seed has been thus sown, the surface of the bed ought to be raked over slightly, and trodden upon by the foot, carrying the whole weight of the body with it, that the ground may at once adhere closely to the seed, and then water it. Should the nursery beds apparently become dry from blighting winds or other causes, watering will be absolutely necessary; for the ground ought to be kept in a moist state from the time the seed is planted until the young plants are large enough to be set out.

The nurseries being made, proceed to prepare the land where the tobacco is to be set out. If the land is newly cleared, (and new land is probably more favorable to the production of this plant than it is to that of any other, both as respects quality and quantity,) remove as many of the stumps and roots as possible, and dig up the ground in such a manner as to render the surface perfectly loose; then level the ground, and in this state leave it until the nursery plants have acquired about one half the growth necessary to admit of their being set out. Then break up the ground a second time in the same manner as at first, as in this way all the small fibres of roots and their rooted parts will be more or less separated, and thus obviate much of that degree of spunginess so common to new land, and which is, in a great measure, the cause of new land seldom producing well the first year, as the soil does not lay close enough to the roots of the plants growing in it; so that a shower of rain produces no other effect than that of removing the earth still more from them. Should the land be such as to admit of being worked with the plough, it ought certainly to be preferred to the common hoe. The plough, however, should be excluded after the plants are set out.

The ground having been prepared and properly levelled off, and the plants sufficiently grown to be taken up, say of the size of good cabbage plants, take advantage of the first wet or cloudy weather to commence setting them out. This should be done with great care, and the plants put single at equal distances; that is about three feet North and South, and two and a half, or two and three-fourths feet East and West. They are placed thus close to each other, to prevent the leaves growing too large. The direction of the rows, however, should alter according to the situation of the land, where it has any inclination the widest space should run across it, as the beds will have to be made, so as to prevent the soil from being washed from the roots by rain, when bedded; but where the land is rather level, the three feet rows should be North and South, so as to give to the plants a free circulation of air, and that the sun may have a more full effect on them by passing across the beds, than by crossing them in an oblique direction. To set the plants out regularly, take a task line of 105 feet in length, with a pointed stick three feet long attached to each end of it, then insert a small piece of rag or something else through the line at the distance of two feet and three-fourths from each other, place it North and South, (or as the land may require,) at full length, and then set a plant at every division; carefully keeping the bud of the plant above the surface of the ground. Then remove the line three feet from the first row, and so on until the planting is completed. Care ought also to be taken to prevent the stretching of the line from misplacing the plants. In this way the plants can be easily set out, and a proper direction given to them both ways. In taking the plants up from the nursery, the ground should be first loosened with a flat piece of wood, or iron, about an inch broad; then carefully holding the leaves closed towards each other, between the fingers, draw them up, and place them in a basket or some other convenient thing, to receive them for planting. After taking up those which can be planted during the day, water the nursery that the earth may again adhere to the remaining ones. The evening is the best time for setting out the plants, but where a large field has to be cultivated, it will be well to plant both morning and evening. The plants set out in the morning, unless in rainy or cloudy weather, should be covered immediately, and the same should be done with those planted the evening previous, should the day open with a clear sunshine—the palmetto leaf answers this purpose very well. There should be water convenient to the plants, so as to have them watered morning and evening, but more particularly in the evening, until they have taken root.† They should also be closely examined when watered, so as to replace such plants as happen to die, that the ground may be properly occupied, and that all the plants may ripen as nearly together as possible.

From the time the plants are set out, the earth round them should be occasionally stirred both with the hand and hoe. At first, hoe flat, but as soon as the leaves assume a growing disposition, begin gradually to draw a slight bed towards the plant. The plants must be closely examined, even while in the nursery, to destroy the numerous worms that feed upon them; some, by cutting the stalk and gnawing the leaves when first set out—these resemble the grub-worm, and are to be found near the injured plant under ground; others which come from the eggs deposited on the plant by the butterfly, and feed on the leaf, grow to a very large size and look very ugly, and are commonly called the tobacco worm. There is also a small worm, which attacks the bud of the plant, and which is sure destruction to its further growth; and some again, though less destructive, are to be seen within the two coats of the leaf, feeding as it were on its juices alone. The worming should be strictly attended to every morning and evening, until the plants are pretty well grown, when every other day will be sufficient. The most proper persons for worming are either boys or girls of from ten to fourteen years of age. They should be made to come to the tobacco ground early in the morning, and be led by inducements, (such as giving a trifling reward to those who will bring the most worms,) to worm it properly. Grown persons would find it rather too tedious to examine the under part of every leaf, and seek the worm under ground; nor would they be so much alive to the value of a spoonful of sugar, or other light rewards. Besides, where the former would make this search a matter both of profit and pleasure, it would to the latter prove only a tedious and irksome occupation. Here I will observe, that it is for similar reasons that the culture of the Cuba tobacco plant more properly belongs to a white population, for there are few plants requiring more attention and tender treatment than this does. Indeed it will present a sorry appearance, unless the eye of its legitimate proprietor is constantly watching over it.

When the plants have acquired from twelve to fourteen good leaves, and are about knee high, it may be well to begin to top them, by nipping off the bud with the aid of the fore finger and thumb nail;‡ taking care not to destroy the small leaves immediately near the bud, for if the land is good and the season favorable, those very small top leaves will in a short time be nearly as large, and ripen quite as soon as the lower ones, whereby two or four more leaves may be saved; thus obtaining from sixteen to eighteen leaves in the place of twelve or fourteen, which is the general average. As the topping of the tobacco plant is all essential in order to promote the growth, and to equalize the ripening of the leaves, I would observe that this operation should at all events commence the instant that the bud of the plant shows a disposition to go to seed, and be immediately followed by removing the suckers, which it will now put out at every leaf. Indeed the suckers should be removed from the plant as often as they appear. The tobacco plant ought never to be cut before it comes to full maturity, which is known by the leaves becoming mottled, coarse, and of a thick texture, and gummy to the touch; at which time the end of the leaf, by being doubled, will break short, which it will not do to the same extent when green. It ought not to be cut in wet weather, when the leaves lose their natural gummy substance, so necessary to be preserved. About this period the cultivator is apt to be rendered anxious by the fear of allowing the plants to remain in the field longer than is necessary, until experience removes these apprehensions; he should be on his guard, however, not to destroy the quality of his tobacco, by cutting it too soon. When the cutting is to commence, there should be procured a quantity of forked stakes, set upright, with a pole or rider resting on each fork, ready to support the tobacco, and to keep it from the ground. The plant is then cut obliquely even with the surface of the ground, and the person thus employed should strike the lower end of the stalk two or three times with the blunt side of his knife, so as to cause as much of the sand or soil to fall from it as possible; then tying two stalks together, they are gently placed across the riders or poles prepared to receive them. In this state they are allowed to remain in the sun or open air, until the leaves have somewhat wilted, whereby they will not be liable to injury which they would otherwise receive if they came suddenly in contact with other bodies, when fresh cut. Then place as many plants on each pole or rider as may be conveniently carried, and take them into the drying house, where the tobacco is strung off upon the frames prepared for it, leaving a small space between the two plants, that the air may circulate freely among them, and promote their drying. As the drying advances, the stalks are brought closer to each other, so as to make room for those which yet remain to be housed.

In drying the tobacco all damp air should be excluded, nor ought the drying of it to be precipitated by the admission of high drying winds. This process is to be promoted in the most moderate manner, except in the rainy season, when the sooner the drying is effected the better, for it is a plant easily affected by the changes of the weather, after the drying commences. It is then liable to mildew in damp weather, which is, when the leaf changes from its original color to a pale yellow cast, and from this, by parts, to an even brown. When the middle stem is perfectly dry, it can be taken down, and the leaves stripped from the stalk and put in bulk to sweat; that is, to make tobacco of them, for before this process, when a concentration of its better qualities takes place, the leaves are always liable to be affected by the weather, and cannot well be considered as being any thing else than common dry leaves, partaking of the nature of tobacco, but not actually tobacco. The leaves are to be stript from the stalk in damp or cloudy weather, when they are more easily handled, and the separation of the different qualities rendered also more easy. The good leaves are at this time kept by themselves, for *wrappers* or *caps*, and the most defective ones for *fillings* or *tripa*. When the tobacco is put in bulk, the stems of the leaves should all be kept in one direction, to facilitate the tying of them in hanks; afterwards make the bulk two or three feet high, and of a proportionate circumference. To guard against the leaves becoming overheated, and to equalize the fermentation or sweating, after the first twenty-four hours, place the outside leaves in the centre, and those of the centre to the outside of the bulk. By doing this once or twice, and taking care to cover the bulk either with sheets or blankets, so as to exclude all air from it, and leaving it in this state for about forty days, it acquires an odour strong enough to produce sneezing, and the other qualities of cured tobacco. The process of curing may then be considered as completed. Then take some of the most injured leaves, but of the best quality, and in proportion to the quantity of tobacco made, and place them in clear water, there let them remain until they rot, which they will

do in about eight days; then break open your bulks, spread the tobacco with the stems in one direction, and dampen them with this water in a gentle manner, that it may not soak through the leaf; for in this case, the leaf would rot.§ Then tie them in hanks of from twenty-five to thirty leaves; this being done, spread the hanks in the tobacco-house for about twelve hours, to air them, that the dampness may be removed, and afterwards pack them in casks or barrels, and head them tight, until you wish to manufacture them. The object of dampening the tobacco with this water, is to give it elasticity to promote its burning free, to increase its fragrance, to give it an aromatic smell, and to keep it always soft. This is the great secret of curing tobacco for segars properly, and for which we are indebted to the people of Cuba, who certainly understand the mode of curing this kind of tobacco better than any other people. It is to them a source of great wealth, and may be made equally so to us. We can have here three cuttings from the original plant—the last cutting will be of rather a weak quality, but which, nevertheless, will be agreeable to those who confine their smoking to weak tobacco.

In ratooning the plant, only one sprout ought to be allowed to grow, and this from those most deeply rooted; all other sprouts ought to be destroyed.

The houses necessary for the curing of tobacco ought to be roomy, with a passage way running through the centre, from one extremity of the building to the other, and pierced on both sides with sufficient number of doors and windows to make them perfectly airy.

In addition to what I have said respecting the mode of cultivating and treating the tobacco plant, I have further to state, that once the plant is allowed to be checked in its growth, it never again recovers it. That in promoting the drying of the leaf, fire should not be resorted to, because the smoke would impart to it a flavor that would injure that of the tobacco itself.

In order to obtain vigorous plants, the seed ought to be produced from the original stalk, and not from the ratoons, by allowing some of them to go to seed for that express purpose. In Cuba, the seed is most generally saved from the ratoon plants, but we should consider that climate and soil are probably more favorable to the production of this plant than ours, and consequently, we ought to confide in the best seed, which is had from the original stock.

All plants have their peculiar empire, nevertheless we should not be deterred from planting Cuba tobacco here, for even should we be compelled to import the seed every third year, which would be as often as would be necessary, it would still prove a profitable culture. Taking 600 lbs. which is the average product per acre, it would yield (if well cured,) at 50 cents per lb. $300 in the leaf.

The following exhibits the profits to be derived from it when manufactured into segars:

600 lbs. allowing 8 lbs. to the 1000, would produce 75,000 segars, which, at $10 per thousand,		750 00
Cost of the leaf, - - - -	300 00	
Worth of manufacture at $2 50 per 1000	187 50	487 50
Difference in favor of the manufacturer,		$262 50

This amount being the profits of the manufacturer alone, the profit to him who would combine both pursuits would be more than doubled.

As to the quantity of land which can be cultivated to the hand, there is some difference in the practice of planters; I think that I am within the usual calculation in saying, that an acre and a half would not exceed the quantity that an able hand can easily cultivate and manage properly.

I am, with respect, your obed't serv't,
JOSEPH M. HERNANDEZ.

N. B. I have omitted to state the cost of the segar boxes, which of course has also to be deducted. This would vary according to the facility of obtaining materials, but probably would not exceed 25 cents per box.

To Dr. Wm. H. Simmons.

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*Florida.

†It is hence generally necessary that wells should be sunk at convenient distances through the field.

‡Washing the hands after this in water is necessary, as the acrid juices of the plants, otherwise, soon produce a soreness of the fingers.

§Sponge is used in Cuba for this delicate operation.

On the Manufature of Sugar from the Beet.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Cabinet.

Sir,—The time has at length arrived for the resuscitation of the Beet Sugar cause, and it only requires the energies of some strong-minded individual to call it back to life and vigor—not that it has ever shown a *symptom* of decay—it has only *slumbered*, to recover from the effects of that over-excitement, which it experiened on its first introduction to public notice; and a period of three years has been requisite to enable it to recover its natural state of equilibrium. It has now only to hope that it might go forth on its own merits, under the management of some one competent to draw forth its energies; with a capital sufficient to sustain it, and time allowed to carry out the operations, beginning with the cultivation of the root, and ending with the manufacture of the sugar therefrom. The way is plain, the success certain; it only deprecates over-nursing, and too hasty expectation of final results; courting, in the mean time, the closest scrutiny, and rigid examination on scientific principles.

The time which has elapsed, has offered ample opportunities for experiments, and these have strengthened the hypothesis, that sugar, equal to that from the cane, can be made from the beet, not only to profit, but with manifest advantage to the agriculture and husbandry of the country; as also, to the system of feeding cattle and sheep for slaughter; while, for the dairy, it is universally admitted that the sugar beet is a crop, superior to every other, both as to quantity and quality; many of the crops, the present year, averaging thirty tons per acre; the value being superior to corn, as food for cows.

As this is the proper season to commence operations in earnest, permit me to sketch a plan, which only requires to be acted upon with vigor to prove a source of great profit, to those who have sufficient capital to invest in the undertaking.

1. Not less than from one to three hundred acres of beets to be cultivated the next season, in a light and suitable soil near the city, from whence manure can be obtained in quantity, with short carriage. The land should immediately be ploughed very deep, and left so to lie until the spring; and during winter, the dung should be carted to the land, and be placed in large heaps, preparatory for use in the spring; and as soon as the season will permit, the land should again be ploughed, and prepared for an early spring sowing, March and April being the best months; and while growing, the crop should be well attended and kept clean.

2. During the winter and next summer, there will be time sufficient for the perparation of machinery, and the erection of suitable buildings, both for the sugar house and fattening establishments, and also for fixing the different apparatus, so as to be in the most perfect order by the early autumn, when the crushing might be commenced in September, and be continued through the winter: and as soon as the land is cleared of the crop, it should be ploughed very deep and be thrown into high ridges, with plenty of water furrows; and on the same land, beets should again be sown in the spring, after proper stirring and working. This system might be pursued for any length of time, with the certainty of obtaining larger crops, with one half the trouble of cleaning, for the beet is a meliorating crop, and may be sown many years in succession on the same soil, with less and less labor in the cultivation; the land having become clear of weeds, and a greater depth of staple being added to it, by deep ploughing before winter. In the report, published by the "Beet Sugar Society of Philadelphia," there is an account of a field, which was preparing for a sixteenth crop of beets in succession; several of these crops had been grown for seed, but for these *only* had manure been applied; and yet, the fertility of that field had ever been on the increase.

3. I would strenuously urge, that the business be taken up as one of *profit and loss*, and not as an experiment; and that it be entered upon with resources, such as are considered sufficient for establishing any other concern of equal magnitude. Every one knows and admits, that the making of sugar is a business that can never fail—that must be carried on—the appetite for it is still increasing, "growing with our growth and strengthening with our strength," and the consumption will keep peace with the production, until the end of time, for every one is a consumer of sugar, in some shape or other; and, generally speaking, it is profitable to all concerned in the fabrication—in the hands of competent persons, decidedly so.

The cultivation of the beet, and the rearing and fattening of stock, are legitimate objects connected with the sugar house; and *united*, they form a suitable employment for the man of cultivated mind, whose education and pursuits have unfitted him for "dashing into the far west, with his broad-axe upon his shoulder," on the daily toil of growing his vegetables and exposing them for sale in the market in his own wagon. Sugar growing, then, is destined to become a resource to those who, from reading, study and observation, have become "enamoured of rural affairs;" by it is embraced all that has ever "charmed the eye, the ear, the heart of the modern agriculturist;"—here, he indulges his taste for machinery, chemistry and the arts, and fabricates a tropical luxury in his own mild and healthful region, by means, too, which do not deprive him of his nightly slumbers, or inflict upon him the pain of urging his *servants* to exertions, endangering health and even life, lest a change of season should mar his prospects for a whole year.

Is he fond of rearing fine stock, and particularly that noblest of all animals, the horse? If I could take him to the magnificent establishment of Mons. Hamoir, near Valenciennes, in the heart or the Sugar District of France, and introduce him to that generous family within the house, and to those perfect and beautiful specimens in the stable and barn-yard,—where I saw thirty oxen, of the Durham breed, fattening on the refuse of the sugar house, and the dairy cows of the same breed feeding on the same—fifty plough horses in one stable, of the largest Flemish breed; seven saddle and carriage horses, reared from the mares of these plough teams, by a cross with the stout English blood horse; five three year old colts, for the carriage, and hunters, of the same breed; and four of one year old—all beautiful in their form, and of superlative strength, and all feeding on the refuse of the sugar house,—I am sure he would be, as I was, *enamoured with the beet sugar business!* while to the philanthropist, in such a country as France, Mons. H. observed, the reflection that "the introduction of the growth of the beet root has added immeasurably to the moral and physical strength of the country," must be grateful indeed! Here I saw one hundred men and women digging the land for the cultivation of the beet, with fifty horses ploughing in the same field, for the same purpose; but I never saw a new house going up in France, except in the neighborhood of the beet sugar establishments! I remember while walking over his fields with Mons. Hamoir, that he left me for an instant, to step into a fine piece of clover, to pull up a tall weed which he saw growing there, apologising for the weedy state of the land, as he had not yet time to thoroughly clean it, being busily engaged in beet sowing!—is it any wonder, that he obtained an extra price for his sugar, at the refinery, amounting to one dollar and forty cents per hundred pounds, above his neighbors?

The conjecture, that larger crops, and more rich in saccharine, can be grown in this country than in France, has been fully verified; but even there, the yield in both has been surprising, in the estimation, too, of a large sugar planter at New Orleans, who observed, "if you will ensure me seven per cent. of sugar from the Beet, I will cultivate them, and make a profit of 150,000 a year," and I cannot resist the opportunity, to mention a conversation which I had with the late lamented Mr. George Walker, of Holmesburg, who said, distinctly, "There are three things which I can promise you in this country—larger crops, more rich in saccharine, and a ready sale for all the sugar you can make;" and I am confident that the quantity and quality of the crop is increased, by continued cultivation; the land becoming more suitable to its growth by deep ploughing, and thorough cleaning; a deep, clean, and well pulverized soil being essential to both.

In the report above mentioned, the average yield of sugar, &c. per acre is as follows, estimating the crop at 40,000 lbs. per acre, and six per cent. of sugar.

Sugar, 1st and 2d quality,	2400 lbs.
Melasses, 2 per cent.	800
Cakes, 15 per cent.	6000
	9200 lbs. per acre.

But at nine per cent. of sugar, which is obtained, and a crop of 60,000—the quantity which *can be raised* in this country—the account will stand thus:—

Sugar, 9 per cent.	5,400 lbs.
Molasses, 2 per cent.	1,200
Cakes, 15 per cent.	9,000
	15,600 lbs. per acre.

Now, compare this yield with that from the sugar cane, even in some parts of the West Indies, and the difference will appear striking indeed. The following account is copied from Major Moody's Report of the estimate of the produce and expenses of a sugar estate in Tortola, which may be relied upon, he having been appointed, by the court of chancery, receiver to take charge of the plantation.

Sugar grounds,—135 acres.*
Yield of sugar, 80 hhds. *a* 1,500 lbs.—120,000 lbs.—888 lbs. per acre.
Molasses distilled—4400 gallons of rum.
Negroes employed—83.

This was in the island of Tortola—the report contains another account, of a crop in the well cultivated island of Barbadoes.

Sugar grounds—66 acres.
Yield of sugar, 116 hhds. *a* 1600 lbs.—185,600 lbs.—2812 lbs. per acre.
Molasses distilled—5216 gallons of rum.
Negroes employed—120, and 30 children.

These estimates were published, to show the difference between productive and unproductive estates; the second pays nearly nine per cent. profit upon capital invested, the first paying 2½ per cent. only; the difference in favor of good management being 6½ per cent. profit. But compare even No. 2 with the best crops of beet, united to the best management, and the difference is very greatly in favor of the latter. Molasses given to the cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, will pay a profit five times as great as that to be obtained from rum in the West Indies; rendering even the refuse of the crops, when cut up and soaked for twenty-four hours, the most nutritious and palatable food. But at the *lowest calculation*, the profit upon the culture and manufacture of the beet is most ample; while the advantages to the cause of agriculture, husbandry, and the *mechanical arts* of the country, are *incalculable.*

It is not, however, my intention to recommend the manufacture of sugar from the beet to the agricultural part of the community generally—this is neither expedient or desirable. In the first place, the necessary outlay for improved machinery, without which no good results can be obtained, would operate as an interdiction, in very many instances; while the employment would be foreign to the habits and feelings of such persons generally, and would lead away their attention from the more important and legitimate objects of their calling. But I would recommend every farmer to cultivate the sugar beet as winter food for animals of every description; and should they at any time have more than they require for this purpose, a ready sale might be made at the sugar-house, at a price which would often bring about three times the value of the land upon which they grew. The real value of this inestimable crop will not be fully known, until it is cultivated to the full extent of the wants of the country. The system of fattening cattle and sheep *in the winter*, is attended with great profit; they are purchased lean, at that part of the year when they are cheapest, in consequence of the approach of winter; and a friend has just reminded me of a mode, which he once adopted in the expenditure of a crop of sugar beets, which proved very profitable. He purchased cows and calves, at the commencement of the season for taking up the crop, which he fed in stalls, in the first instance with the leaves or tops, as they were cut off, permitting the calves to take all the milk; after the tops were expended, he commenced on the roots, allowing each cow two oil cakes a day. In the spring, the calves were sold to the butcher, very large and fat, and about six months old, at astonishing prices: the cows were then permitted to go dry, and in six weeks they were also sold fat, for large prices, at a season when beef was scarce and dear. One little cow, which he purchased for seventeen dollars, brought a calf which he sold for forty dollars, after which the cow was fattened the same season. This plan, he conceived, paid him better than any other of his labors; and, which was of immense importance, furnished a mountain of the richest manure, for future crops, which would have been dropped and dissipated in the fields, if these cattle had been pasture-fed in the summer. He remarked, "Sugar beets against all the world, for the fattening of cattle."

*The produce on 135 acres of beets, 60,000 lbs. per acre, and a yield of nine per cent. of sugar, would be—

	lbs.
Roots,—8,100,000 lbs.	
Sugar,	729,000
Molasses,	162,000
Cakes,	1,215,000
	2,106,000

(To be Concluded.)

The Life of the Husbandman.—"I am a true laborer. I earn that I eat, get what I wear, owe no man hate, envy no man's happiness; glad of other men's good, content with my farm, and the greatest of my pride is to see my ewes graze and lambs suck.—*Shakspeare.*

We have come to the conclusion that Nature's truest nobleman is the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his face, upon his own bought and paid for plantation. An independent farmer may stand upon his house-top and say to himself, as Selkirk did—

"I am monarch of all I survey,
My rights there is none to dispute;
From the centre all round to the sea,
I am lord of the fowl and the brute."

He is truly a monarch—with a landlord title more secure than that of feudal lord or baron—more easily preserved and protected, not by deeds of valor, and through the shedding of blood, but by the lawful labor of the hands. His house is his castle—his acres his dominions. His gardens are his parks, his grass plats his lawns, and his forests his groves. His cattle, sheep and poultry are his subjects, and he becomes, at pleasure, either the executioner or the multiplyer of such subjects. Tell us if the king upon his throne has more power worth possessing. His happiness we know is less, as he increases toils, cares, and sorrows in proportion as the cultivator of the soil diminishes his.

In the spring time he sows, in the autumn he reaps. Providence has assured him that spring time and harvest shall not fail, and he has the assurance of the Giver of every good and perfect gift that as he sows so shall he reap. His grounds are watered in the season of drought with rains and dews of heaven, and in the damp season the sun shines to cheer, invigorate, and give promise to his labors. The severer tasks of the summer are succeeded by the lighter labors of the winter. As we have said, in the words of Will Shakspeare, "he earns that he eats, and gets what he wears." He may say truly, and with an honest pride—

"I eat my own lamb,
My chickens and ham,
I shear my own fleece and I wear it."

What could a man want more, and how can a farmer, capable of enjoying life, possessed of his farm-house, his farm, and his necessary implements of husbandry, ever sigh for a residence within the enclosures of a city—choosing bricks and mortar for the elbow room of a spacious farm-house—the dust of a town for a village—the three-story brick house for the granary or the hay-cock—for the purest air of heaven, the atmosphere of a thousand unwholesome smoky houses, and ten thousand unwholesome breaths? How could a farmer make such a choice as this? We would pause for a reply, did we not know that the only answer which could be devised after a long study, would be the unsatisfactory one that something better was antic.pated only—for it would be a miracle, almost, for a man to find himself happier or in better circumstances after a change of residence from a country to a city. No, no. The true elysium—the real paradise on earth—is the country—the green, fertile, beautiful country. The city for the task-master and his hard-working servant; but the country for the man who wishes for health and leisure, contentment and a long life.

The ancient Romans venerated the plough, and at the earliest, purest time of the Republic, the greatest praise which could be given to an illustrious character was a judicious and industrious husbandman.—*Portland Advertiser.*

Early Rising—Is conducive alike to health, to pleasure and to profit—we mean to the farmer. To health, because it gives exercise when the atmosphere is most cool, pure and bracing. To pleasure, because nature is then in her most lovely garb, and the birds most full of song. To profit, because the two morning hours effect more in labor, and avert more mischief, than four hours at mid-day. Early rising, and exercise in open air, are the best stimuli for our meals, the best anodyne for sound sleep, the best solace for care, and the best evidence of thrift. "*Come boys,*" is the best reveille upon the farm. The farmer who rises late, is generally behind his work, while he who rises early keeps before it.—*Albany Cultivator.*

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

SOAP MAKING.

Much difficulty is often experienced by those who manufacture their own soap; frequently indeed the operation succeeds well, but sometimes it totally fails from unknown causes. Often when every precaution has been apparently taken, complete failure has been the consequence; and the time is not long past, when some have even declared that they believed their soap was *bewitched.* But if the rationale on which the process is founded, is but understood, the whole becomes simple and easy; and may be performed with an absolute certainty of success.

Common soft soap is composed of oil (or fat,) and potash. The potash is obtained from common wood ashes, by causing water to run through it, which dissolves the potash contained in the ashes, and leaves the residue behind. The manner by which the oil or grease is obtained is well known. These are made to unite and form soap by being boiled and well stirred together.

One of the first requisites in soap making is that there should be a sufficient quantity of potash dissolved in the water, or in other words, that the ley should be *strong*: this is readily ascertained by an egg; if the egg floats the ley is sufficiently strong; if it sinks, it is too weak, and must be increased in strength by evaporating a part of the water by boiling, or by passing it again through ashes.

But it not unfrequently happens that the ley is found by trial to be too strong, and yet good soap cannot be produced. This is almost always owing to the potash of the ley not being *caustic*, or capable of corroding the skin, which state is absolutely requisite to success. Potash in its purest state is highly caustic; but when ashes have been for some time exposed to the air, they gradually absorb from it a portion of the peculiar kind of air existing in small proportion in it, known by the name of *carbonic acid*, which destroys the caustic properties of the potash, and renders it unfit for the manufacture of soap.—Now, as quick lime has a stronger attraction for carbonic acid than potash has, it is only necessary to place a quantity of lime, in the proportion of half a bushel of lime for a hogshead of good ashes, in the bottom of the leech before filling it, and it will abstract the carbonic acid from the potash of the ley, as it passes downward, leaving it in a comparatively pure and caustic state. In order to prevent failure, therefore, this should always be done. In order to ascertain if ley contains carbonic acid, pour a few drops of sulphuric or nitric acid into a wine glass of the ley, when, if it contains much, a violent effervescence (or boiling up of bubbles) will instantly take place, owing to the escape of the carbonic acid. The carbonic acid may be removed from the ley and render it fit for soap making, by boiling the ley with quick lime.

If the ley be *strong*, if it be rendered *caustic*, and if there be a sufficient quantity of tolerably *clean fat*, there can be little danger of success. The proportions should be about thirty pounds of fat to eight or ten gallons of ley.

Hard Soap consists of soda instead of potash, united with fat; and is commonly made by adding common salt (which consists of muriatic acid and soda,) to well made soft soap while it is yet boiling. The soda of the salt unites with the fat, and forms hard soap, while the potash unites with the muriatic acid of the salt and separates by falling to the bottom of the vessel. Different degrees of hardness in soap are obtained by using potash and soda, at the same time, in different proportions. Hence grease from salt meat has a tendency to increase the hardness of soap unless the salt be previously removed by boiling in water.

Soap of tallow is made in England, and largely in the United States, and is the best in common use; when scented with oil of caraway seeds and cast into a mould, it is used for the toilette, and is called Windsor soap. Other toilette soaps are made with butter, hog's lard, or with almond, nut or palm oil. Sometimes fish oil is used for coarse soaps, as well as linseed oil; and rosin is often added to give a yellow color and odor. The following proportions (by weight) have been given for a good yellow soap; tallow twenty five, oil four and a half, rosin seven, barilla, (soda) eighteen, settlings of waste ley, evaporated and calcined, ten, and palm oil one-half part.

Soaps are colored blue by indigo, yellow by tumeric, &c.; and marble or veined soaps are made thus:—to the soap just separated from the spent ley, new ley is added, and then copperas dissolved in water; red oxide of iron (or colcothar,) mixed with water is stirred in it by manual dexterity, is so mixed as to produce the peculiar appearance.—*Gen. Farmer.*

Art of making Yeast in Persia.—Take a small tea cup or wine glass full of split or bruised peas, pour on them a pint of boiling water, and set the whole in a vessel all night on the hearth, or in any other warm place; this water will be a good yeast, and have a froth on its top the

next morning. In this cold climate, especially in a cold season, it should stand longer to ferment; perhaps twenty-four or forty-eight hours. The above quantity, says Mr. Eaton, made for me as much bread as a half quartern loaf, the quality of which was very good and light. It may be necessary that, in this country in winter it should be put to ferment in a cool oven.

EDUCATE YOUR CHILDREN.—The following elegant extract ought to be read by every parent, and particularly every farmer:

"If the time shall come when this almighty fabric shall totter; when the beacon which now rises in a pillar of fire, a sight and wonder of the world, shall wax dim, the cause will be found in the ignorance of the people. If our Union is still to continue to cheer the hopes, and animate the efforts of the oppressed of every nation; if our fields are to be untrod by the hirelings of despotism; if long days of blessedness are to attend our country in her career of glory; if you would have the sun to continue to shed its unclouded rays upon the face of freemen, then EDUCATE ALL THE CHILDREN IN THE LAND. This alone startles the tyrant in his dreams of power, and rouses the slumbering energies of an oppressed people. It was intelligence that reared up the majestic columns of national glory; and this alone can prevent them from crumbling to ashes."

Seasonable Hints.—The following extract from Col. Macerone's 'Seasonable Hints,' appeared in the *Mechanics Magazine*, dated February 3d, 1838. After stating the utility of sheepskin clothing, for persons whose employment renders it necessary that they should be much out of doors, &c. he says:—"I will not conclude without inviting the attention of your readers to a cheap and easy method of preserving their feet from wet, and their boots from wear. I have only had three pair of boots for six years, and will want none for six years to come! The reason is that I treat them in the following manner:—I put a pound of tallow and a pound of rosin into a pot on the fire; when melted and mixed, I warm the boots, and apply the hot stuff with a painter's brush, until neither the sole nor the upper leathers will suck in any more. If it is desired that the boots should immediately take a polish, dissolve an ounce of bees' wax in an ounce of spirits of turpentine, to which add a teaspoon full of lamb-black. A day or two after the boots have been treated with the tallow and rosin, rub over them the wax in turpentine, but not before the fire. Thus the exterior will have a coat of wax alone, and shine like a mirror. Tallow, or any other grease, becomes rancid, and rots the stitching as well as the leather; but the rosin gives it an antiseptic quality which preserves the whole. Boots or shoes should be so large as to admit of wearing in them cork soles. Cork is so bad a conductor of heat, that, with it in the boot, the feet are always warm on the coldest stone floor."

THE SILK CULTURE.

CULTURE OF SILK.—A meeting of the citizens of Baltimore interested in the culture of silk, was held on Thursday evening, the 28th inst. Dr. H. H Hayden was called to the Chair, and Gideon B. Smith appointed Secretary.

Much valuable information in relation to the progress of the culture of silk was communicated to the meeting, and the following proceedings took place:

Whereas, the National Silk Convention held in Baltimore in December last, recommended the holding of another Convention in the city of Washington, on the 10th December, 1839, therefore

Resolved, That the following named gentlemen be appointed delegates to attend the National Silk Convention, to be held in the city of Washington, on the 10th of December next, viz: Sheppard C. Leakin, Charles F. Mayer, John G. Chappell, Gideon B. Smith, Dr. H. H. Hayden, Robert Sinclair, sr., Geo. W. Williamson, Dr. Alex. Clendenin, J. J. Harrod, Lloyd Norris, M. Potter, Wm. Gwynn, David Davies, Thos. G. Johnson, Lyman Reed, David Hoffman, David Barnum, John S. Skinner, Isaac Tyson, jr., James O. Law, Luther J. Cox, Dr. David Keener, Henry Mankin, and Edward P. Roberts.

Resolved, That the friends of the cause in the several cities and counties of Maryland, be recommended to appoint delegates in the said convention.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be published in the several papers of the city.

H. H. HAYDEN, *Chairman.*

GIDEON B. SMITH, *Secretary.*

The Washington Silk Company have appointed the following delegates to the Silk Convention: Capt. J. Mason, jr. Dr. R. E. Kerr, Col. P. Force, Jas. Hoban, John Agg, Ro. Barnard, Adam Lindley, J. C. Clamroth, John F. Callan, Joshua Pierce, W. W. Morrison, Jno. R. Nourse, for Washington county.——For the Silk Company: Gen. J. P. Van Ness, Col. M. Nourse, Dr. T. P. Jones, D. Saunders, J. W. Hand, Hy Stone, A. Rothwell, D. A. Hall, F. Howard, J. F. Polk, R. C. Washington, M'Clintock Young, R. S. Coxe, Linton Thorn.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NEW YORK.—At this exhibition it was a matter of agreeable surprise to notice the various specimens in that branch of industry, which is now exciting so much of the attention of our enterprising citizens. In the centre space of the main saloon stood a basket containing, we should think, about two bushels of cocoons, and along side of it a case No. 692, filled with the most beautiful specimens of tassels, fringe and cord, all manufactured entirely of American Silk, by J. A. Witthaus & Son. We could scarcely believe, when we were first informed of the fact, that these splendid articles were the produce, both in material and workmanship, of the industry of our own countrymen.

A case of reeled silk, produced from worms fed during the past season from Morus Multicaulis roots and layers, planted on the 30th of Aprill last, was exhibited by the Rev. D. V. McLean, of Freehold, New Jersey.

Specimens of ribbons and velvet vest patterns, from American silk, raised at Economy, Beaver Co., Pa. The silk was raised during this year, and the ribbons manufactured by Gertrude Rapp, of the above mentioned place, where the machine was also constructed in which the ribbons are woven. Six pieces are made at one time.

A box of raw silk, with specimens of sewing silk, from the establishment of Dr. P. Brownell, East Hartford, Ct.; also cocoons, the worms fed on the leaves of Morus Multicaulis.

Fifty pounds of reeled silk manufactured by Aaron Clapp, Hartford, Ct. from worms fed on the Morus Multicaulis.

A case of silk fringe, manufactured by W. & J. Morrison & Co.

Specimens of cocoons from the garden of Alex. Walsh, Lansingburgh.

Specimens of beautiful raw silk, from the cocoonery of Prince & Son, Flushing.

Various specimens of cocoons, two crop mammoth worms, exhibited Col. Miller Hallowes, of St. Mary's, Georgia.

Specimens of the cocoons of the two crop mammoth and winter worms, exhibited by W. H. Roe, of Flushing, L. I.

Cocoons of the first, second, and third crop, raised by W. D. Delancey, of Norfolk, Va.

Floss silk, sewing silk, guard chains, &c., made from materials raised by S. E. Gibbs & Sons, New Utrecht, L. I.

Sewing silk from the cocoonery of G. G. Gleason, Middletown, N. J.

Some very fine large cocoons, 246 of which weighed a pound, raised by Charles M. Graham of Harlaem.

Specimens of sewing silk, cocoons, and woven silk, with no exhibitor's name attached.

Silk and linen stocks, made by Mrs. J. A. Paine of Newark, N. J.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

At Norfolk, Friday, cotton was sold readily at 9¼a10¼c; new bacon was arriving in small quantities and sold at 11a11¼c; Pipe staves were dull at 40a45; B. E. Peas $1,12½, and Beans $1,50.

At Winchester, (Va.) Friday, flour was $5,50a5,55; wheat $1a1,04; rye 50c; corn 50; oats 28c.

At Nashville, on the 20th ult. cotton of the new crop was arriving freely, and was generally stored, planters refusing to take 7¼a8c, which was offered. The shipping houses advanced $30 on a bale in store. The late rains had no material effect on the Cumberland. The prospect for steamboat navigators was dull. The Whig of the 20th says: The Exchanges have undergone very little variation for the better. The brokers to-day are buying U. S. Bank notes and other Eastern funds at from 5 to 8 per ct. premium as in amount; silver 8 do; Gold 10 do; Kentucky money 2a3 do; Indiana, Illinois and Virginia 2a3 do; Mississippi Union Post Notes have improved, the Brokers buy at 10 dis; Alabama, Mobile, Decatur 2a3 do; Huntsville, Montgomery and Tuscaloosa par a 2 do; Mississippi money, other than Union and Natchez, very uncertain; so much so that we would advise our country friends to refuse it altogether.

At Mobile, up to the 21st there was nothing done in the Cotton market. The rivers continued very low which prevented the arrival of cotton, and materially retarded transactions in the grocery and western produce business.

At New Orleans, in the week ending on the 23d ult. the sales of Cotton reached 28,000 bales at prices which fully established a decline of ¼c; the extremes of Louisiana and Mississippi being 8a12; Tennessee and Alabama 8a9½. The stock was 100,721 bales, and was increasing. Flour was generally held at 5½, but it could be bought at 5½. Nothing done in provisions generally. During the week sterling exchange was rather dull without any material alteration in price—11 too 12 per cent. prem. being the rates for undoubted signatures. Exchange on Paris abundant, and without demand. The rates offered by the sellers were from 5f 15 to 5f 17½, and perhaps 5f 20 would be accepted for round sums. Bills on New York of every description, in good demand, at par to 1¼ per ct. prem. for Bills at 60 days sight; 2¼ to 3 per ct. prem. for those at 30 days; and several transactions had taken place in Exchange, at 15 days, at 4¼ to 5 per ct. prem; whilst Bills at 10 to 3 days sight have found purchasers at from 6¼ to 8¼ per cent premium.

At Wheeling, on Friday, flour was $4a4½; ginseng 25a30c; wheat 62½a65c; corn 37½c; oats 25; feathers 45a50 and supply good.

At Cincinnati, in the week ending on the 27th, there was a decided improvement in business generally, though money affairs were no better. Bacon and pork continued very dull and prices altogether nominal. No contracts made for fresh pork. The receipts of flour were large, but the sales were also extensive at $4 1-8; it was feared that the closing of the canal and river by ice would leave but a small supply for the winter, and on the other hand, should the weather moderate the supply would soon be so large as to reduce the price lower than it had yet been. Wheat was selling slowly at 65c, and receipts though light equal to the demand; corn 31a37c, and supply small; oats were heavy at 31a33, and a good stock on hand; lard retailed at 8a9c; Eastern Salt sold at 75c, and western at 65a70c.

At New York, last week, the sales of Cotton were about 1750 bales at 9¼a11 for Uplands, and 10a13c for N. Orleans—there was little spirit in the market. Coffee was quiet, the demand for export having closed, and the sales made were at prices a shade lower. Flour closed on Saturday $6 1-8 a6,31; the stock of western was larger than was feared; about one hundred thousand bbls. are now near the market, which, although short of the usual supply, yet the quantity is fair. Of southern the stock is about 20,000 bbls. The prevailing belief is that the supplies from the south will be very great this winter. Prices stand unusually near each other, neither southern nor western bears any difference of any consequence. Of Wheat there have been but few transactions, a lot of western sold at 125c, a lot of Virginia at 110c; rye was steady at 75c, some sales a trifle below; steady sales of Barley at 75c; oats 43a44 which is an advance; corn comes in rather slow, sales at 72a75c for yellow; the southern mixed corn of which there is a considerable arriving from New Orleans sells at 65c. Further supplies of Russian Hemp, but there was no demand for it. Molasses dull; 1000 bags Ashton salt at 144c. No export demand for sugar, and former prices heavy. Four packets being on the eve of their departure for Europe, caused a considerable demand for foreign exchange. Bills on London range from 8¼a9—some are asking for first rate 9¼. On Paris 5f 27½a5f 25. The rates of Domestic were as follows:

Exchanges.—Rhode Island, 4a6; Philadelphia, 10; Baltimore, 9¼a10; Richmond, 10; N. Carolina, 10; Savannah, 14; Augusta, 10; Charleston, 8a10; Apalachicola, 25a30; Mobile, 10; New Orleans, 6a8; Louisville, 15; Nashville, 15; Natchez, 20a25; St. Louis, 12; Cincinnati, 12½; Detroit, 15.

Bank Notes.—New England, ¾; Maryland, 13¼; Virginia, 12; N. Carolina, 12½; Georgia, 12 to 14; S. Carolina, 10a12; Flordia, 10 to 11; Alabama, 10; Louisiana, 7a10; Kentucky, 15; N. Y. Country, 3¼; do Red Back, 4¼; Tennessee, 15; Mississippi, 25a30; Missouri, 15; Ohio, 15; Michigan, 15; Illinois, 15; Indiana, 15.

At Philadelphia, Saturday, the transactions in flour have again been tolerably large, and the supplies being moderate, no stocks have accumulated thus far this fall.—Sales of 5 to 6000 bbls. for export at $6,25, and some small lots early in the week at $6,37½a6,50. Saturday sales at $6,25 and holders very firm. No sales have taken place for shipment to England since the receipt of the advices brought by the British Queen. The duty on flour in England had advanced to 10s per bbl. and would soon be 12s 5d. Rye flour at $4,-25; corn meal in bbls. at 4; 170 hhds. sold at $17 each; buckwheat meal in half bbls. at $2,50. Wheat has been in good demand, with considerable sales of good to prime Pennsylvania red at $1,20 to 1,22 per bushel, afloat, and 1,23a1,24 in store; Southern at 1,14a1,20, afloat, and very prime in store, at 1,25; rye at 70a72½c afloat; corn old round yellow at 68, old flat do. at 65a66, and white at 60c; new yellow at 56, and white at 52c. Two cargoes of inferior old Virginia sold at 58c. The week's sales exceed 12,000 bushels. Oats at 31a30c for Southern. The Tobacco market has been quiet this week, the only sale of any magnitude has been of 40 hhds. good Kentucky at 12c per lb. on time. Prices for beef cattle are stationary; 520 head were offered and 350 sold at $6a8 per 100 lbs. Supply of Cows ample, with sales at $25 to 35 each, occasionally $40 for superior cows. Hogs are lower, the sales ranging from 6 to 7,25 per 100 lbs. Upwards of 2600 head of sheep offered, lambs sold at $1a2, and sheep $2a4 each.

At Charleston, Nov. 30, the sales of Cotton amounted to 5189 bags as follows: 29 at 8½; 54, 9; 45, 9¼; 430, 9¼; 13, 9½; 522, 9¾; 54, 9 7-8; 1511, 10; 236, 10 1-8; 889, 10¼; 35, 10 3 8; 561, 10½; 12, 10½; 626, 10¾, and 171 at 11c per lb. Long cotton still remains dull; a few bags stained brought 10 to 19c per lb. Two cargoes Oats 5,500 bushels sold at 41c; one cargo Corn at 62½c. A very active business was transacted in Rice during the week to supply demands for the foreign and domestic market. There is no difference in the rates of prime qualities, but inferior has given way 1-8 to ¼ per cwt. We report sales of 1624 tcs. at from $3 to 3 3-4 per cwt. 20,114 bushels Rough Rice brought 80 to 82c.

PRICES IN THE BALTIMORE MARKET.

Ashes—Slacked,			10
Bricks—			
Run of kiln per M.			$6 25
Hard or arch			7 00
Red or paving			8 50
Coffee—Ha. lb.		9¼a	11¼
Rio		10a	12¼
Cotton—			
Virgin. good, lb	00	a	00
Upland,	14	a	15¼
Alabama	00	a	00
Louisiana, pri.	00	a	00
Mississippi		a	15
Feathers—			
Am. geese, lb.	50	a	55
Fish—			
Shad, No 1, tri. bl.	11		75
Herrings	5		50
Flour, &c.—			
City Mills, sup. bbl.	6		25
Howard st. do	6	25a6	37
Susquehan.	0		00
Rye	——	a	——
Corn meal, kl. d. bbl.	0		00
do. hhd.	00		00
Chopped Rye 100lb.	1		62
Ship stuff, bush.	36a		00
Shorts,	13	a	14
Grain—Wheat, white	1		16
Wheat, pri. red	1	10a1	16
Rye, new	62	a	00
Corn, white, old	55	a	56
do yellow	57	a	58
Oats	00	a	29
Beans, white	1	75a2	00
Peas, black eye	1	12a1	25
Naval Stores—			
Pitch, bbl	2	00a2	55
Tar,		2	12
Plaister Paris—			
Cargo, ton,		3	87
Ground, bbl.	1	37a1	50
Sugars—			
Hav. wh. 100lb.	11	a12	00
do brown	8	00a8	50
N. Orleans	6	20a8	70
Lime—Burnt,		35 a	40

Provisions—			
Beef, Balt. mess,	15		00
Pork, do do	16		50
do prime	14		00
Bacon, Balt. ass. lb.			10
Hams, do cured			13
Middl'gs, do do		11a	00
Shoulders, do do			10
Lard, West. & Balt.			11¼
Butter, Wes. No. 3,			16
do, do "2,			15¼
do Glades "1,			20
Cheese, in casks, lb.		9¼a	13
Rice—pr 100 lb.	4	00a4	25
Salt—Liv. gr. bush.		33a	35
Seeds—Clover do.		a	
Timothy do.	2	00 a	2 50
Teas—Hyson, lb.		56a1	00
Y. Hyson		37a	74
Gunpowder		60a1	00
Imperial		55 a	60
Tobacco—			
Com., 100lb.	5	00a5	50
Brown & red	6	00a6	50
Ground leaf	7	00a13	00
Or. to mid. col.	9	50a12	00
Col. to fine red		12a14	00
Yel. to fi. yel.	10	00a15	00
Wrappery, suitable for segars,	10	00a20	00
Virginia	6	00a10	00
Ohio	8	50a10	00
Kentucky	6	00a13	00
St. Domingo	13	00a18	00
Cuba	15	00a30	00
Wool—			
Am. Sax. fleece, lb		60a	70
Full bld. Merino		50a	55
1-3 & ¼ do.		42a	47
native & ¼ do.		37a	42
pulled, lambs			40
unwashed		25a	33
S. Ame. clean			25
Sheep skins, each		25a	30
Wagon freights—			
To Pittsburgh 100lb.	1		50
To Wheeling,	1		75

Baltimore Market.—Flour.—On Friday and Saturday, sales of Howard street flour of good brands were made from store at $6,25, which was 12½c per bushel less than the prevailing rate of the week up to that time. This morning the article is quite dull, and some holders are offering to sell at $6,12½, and a few sales have been made at that price. We have heard of no settlements for receipts to-day, but quote $6 as the top of the market either from wagons or rail roads. We hear of no sales of City Mills Flour—the market is heavy.

Grain.—We continue to quote good to strictly prime red Wheats at $1,12a1,18 per bushel. Some lots of very prime red have been taken for shipment at $1,19 and 1,20, but they must be regarded as indicating only a temporary advance for a special purpose. Sales of new white Corn at 50a51c and of new yellow at 51a52c. We hear of no transactions in old corn of either color. We quote Rye at 60a62c, and Oats at 29a30c. We note sales of 200 bushels good old Cloverseed at a little less than $10 per bushel, and 200 bushels of common quality at auction this morning at $8.

Cotton.—Sales of prime North Carolina at 12¼a13c; of good Georgia Uplands at 13c; and of a mixed lot of 107 bales at 12¼ cents.

Cattle.—The market was very well supplied last week with Beef Cattle. About 500 head were offered and 400 sold at prices ranging from $6 to 8 per 100 lbs. according to quality. Live Hogs have been in good supply but we hear of no sales with the exception of a few taken by the butchers at $7,50 per 100 lbs. The balance have been slaughtered by the drovers, dealers refusing to buy at the prices asked.

Tobacco.—The market this week is without animation. Shippers show no disposition to purchase at the rates demanded by holders, so that the only transactions are where the article is forced off below the prices of last week. Our quotations which still embrace the market rate for Maryland Tobacco are continued, viz: inferior $3,75a4.50; common $4,75a5,50; good $6a7; and fine and leafy $8a8.50. Ground Leaf goes off slowly, at a shade of decline.—The sales are at $5a7,50. The quality of the receipts for the last few weeks has fallen off materially, which of course has its effect on the price also. We hear of no transactions in Ohio. The inspections of the week comprise 560 hhds. Maryland; 22 Ohio; and 6 Virginia—total 588 hhds. *American*

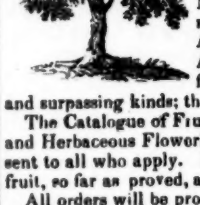
Home or Family Market—Beef, live cattle 100 lbs. $6a 7.50; Calves, good, each $4a8; Sheep, do do $1.50a3; Hogs, slaugh. 100 lbs. 7a7.50. *Butcher's Meat, &c.*—Beef, choice pieces, 10 cents per pound; coarse, 5a8; corned, 8a9; dried, 12a14; tongues sm. ea. 62½a75; Pork, fresh, 8a11; corned, 9a11; hams smoked, 13a14; jowls 8; other parts, do 12a14; Sausages 12½; Veal 10a15; Mutton 8a10; Turkeys, 87½a1.25; Geese 62½a75; Chickens, doz! $2.25a4.50; Ducks, domes, 50a75; Redheads 75a$1; Lard 12½; Butter, roll, 25a31½; fresh, print, 37½; Cheese. 12½a19. *Vegetables, &c.*—Potatoes 16 cents peck; sweet do 25; Onions 12½a18¾; Beets 25; Turnips 12½; Cabbages, head 3a4. *Fruit, &c.*—Apples, 25a50 cents peck; dried, 50; Pears 50. *Bread Stuffs*—Corn meal 100lbs. $2, Flour do $3.50a4. *Fuel*—Wood, hickory $5a6 cord; oak $3.75a4 25; pine $2 75a3; Coal anth. ton 2,000, $7; delivered broken $8. *Hay*, ton, $15a16. *Lyford*

LARGE SALE OF STOCK AND OF AGRICULTURAL implements—saddle and farm-horses of superior quality—some choice Devon cattle of genuine blood, bulls, cows and heifers—well selected milch cows of common blood—oxen and sheep - four large young mules—a new wagon, light and strong, with harness for four horses—ox and horse carts, and all sorts of agricultural implements.

The sale will take place, on account of the subscribers, at Tracey's Landing, near Fair Haven, A. A. co., Md., on Monday, the 9th of December next, if fair—if not, the next fair day thereafter, to commence at half past 10, A. M. Terms of sale—Cash for all purchases not over $20; and six months credit with approved endorsed notes or Baltimore acceptances, with interest for all sums over that amount.

F. G. SKINNER,
T. B. SKINNER.

MORUS MULTICAULIS, FRUIT TREES &c.



100,000 Morus Multicaults trees, or any other reasonable quantity or of cuttings, are now offered for sale. The trees are genuine; all being raised by the subscriber, either at his Nursery here, or at his Southern establishment, at Portsmouth, in Lower Virginia. Also the Etata, Canton, Brousa, Moretti or Alpine, &c. &c. Fruit trees of all the different species; and of the most celebrated and surpassing kinds; the collection now offered is large.

The Catalogue of Fruit and ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous Flowering Plants, for 1839, is ready, and will be sent to all who apply. In that Catalogue, the very best kinds of fruit, so far as proved, are particularly designated by a Star.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for distant places.

WILLIAM KENRICK.
Nonantum Hill, Newton, Mass Oct. 1839—nov 6 29t

BREEDING MARES.

We will sell, or exchange for a lot of Devon cattle, two first rate BREEDING MARES—Zedora, out of imported Alarm, by American Eclipse—This mare has proved herself a good runner, which will appear by referring to the Turf Register, and an excellent breeder; is now with colt to Duane; about ten years old. Also—Julia, out of Medoc's dam, by Count Piper. She is a large, strong mare; has not been trained; produces fine colts; is also supposed in colt to Duane, ten years old. Enquire of

nov 27 J. S. SKINNER & SON.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE,

Will be made to order by the subscriber, (the patentee,) in Baltimore. Price $150. A machine is warranted to cut fifteen acres of any kind of grain in a day, if well managed; to cut the grain cleaner, and leaves it in better order for binding, than is usually done by the cradle. It is supposed to be equally adapted to the cutting of rice by those who are acquainted with its cultivation. Machines ordered for this purpose will be furnished with broad tread-wheels suited to soft ground. The demand became so great last year, at the approach of harvest, that a sufficient number of machines could not be made in time. From the high reputation which they earned for themselves in the harvest, added to the former character, a great demand is anticipated. As the expence of manufacturing is heavy, and a failure of the wheat crop would probably prevent a sale of machines, it is my design to limit the manuacture to the number positively ascertained to be wanted. Farmers are requested on this accouut to send their orders as early as practicable. nov 20 6m* OBED HUSSEY, Baltimore.

ROHAN POTATOES.

The subscriber has received from C. N. Bement, Esq. a few bbls. of this celebrated Potatoe—They have been procured for the accommodation of those who wish to try them on a small scale, and in order to ensure the genuine article, ordered from the above named celebrated agriculturist. Apply at the office of the American Farmer, corner of Baltimore and North sts. to

no 20 SAML. SANDS.

STRAY COW.

Came to the subscriber, residing at David Brown's farm, on the Fall's Turnpike Road, 5½ miles from Baltimore, some time in the month of October, a white cow, with red ears, and blind in the left eye. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. SAMUEL BOON.

Nov 27. 4t*

MAHOOL'S IMPROVED VIRGINIA BAR-SHARE PLOUGH.

From One to Four Horses—Constantly on hand, for sale at No 20 Cheapside. These Ploughs are made of the best materials—oak beams and handles, wrought iron bar laid with steel, and can be repaired by any country smith. My tf R. M. I'ANSON, Agent.

A RARE CHANCE.

FOR SALE—A partner wishing to withdraw from an old established Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, having a good run of country custom, would be willing to dispose of his interest on liberal terms, as he is about engaging in other pursuits. To a person wishing to engage in a respectable and profitable business, having some ready capital, it is an opportunity rarely to be met with. A liberal credit will be given on most of the purchase money if properly secured. Any communications addressed "Lafayette," New York city, will be treated strictly confidential. no 6 4t

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The Subscriber acknowledges with gratitude the liberal patronage he has received from the public since the establishment of his Repository in 1825.

During this long period he has studied successfully his own interest by identifying them with the interest of his customers in being prompt and faithful in the execution of their orders.

His present facilities for manufacturing agricultural implements, are not surpassed by any other establishment in this country, he can therefore afford them on as reasonable terms as any other person for the same quality of work. His present stock of implements are extensive both in quality and variety to which he would invite the attention of those who wish to purchase.

A liberal discount will be made to all cash purchasers, and those who purchase to sell again.

The following names are some of his leading articles, viz: His PATENT CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS, wood and iron frames but all with his patent double eccentric feeders with or without extra Knives, prices varying from $33 to $110, subject to cash discount, he challenges the world to produce a better machine for cutting long forage. Myer's WHEAT FAN and ELLIOTT'S PATENT HORIZONTAL WHEAT FANS, both a very superior article. Fox & Borland's PATENT THRESHING MACHINES and Martineau's PATENT HORSE POWERS, also superior articles.—A great variety of PLOUGHS, wrought and cast Shares, of all sizes and prices; Gid on Davis's improved PLOUGHS, of Davis's own make of Patterns, which are sufficiently known to the public not to require recommendation; 100 CORN CULTIVATORS, also expanding CULTIVATORS, both iron and wood frames, and new plan; TOBACCO CULTIVATORS.

F. H. Smith's PATENT LIME SPREADERS, the utility of which has been made known to the public; together with a general assortment of FARMING IMPLEMENTS; PLOUGH CASTINGS of every description and superior quality kept constantly on hand at retail or by the ton; also, MACHINE and other CASTINGS furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms, his iron Foundry being furnished with the best materials and experienced workmen with ample machinery running by steam power for turning and fitting up machinery.

ALSO—Constantly on hand D. Landreth's superior GARDEN SEEDS;—In store POTATOES and common SEED OATS, TIMOTHY and HERDS SEEDS all of superior quality —All orders will be promptly attended to JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,

Farmers' Repository, Pratt street,
au 21 Near the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Depot.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

John T. Durding & Co. encouraged by the favors shown them in the past year, are determined to offer no article to their friends but such as they can warrant, made of the very best materials, finished in a superior manner, of the newest patterns, and at liberal prices.

From John T. D.'s long experience in the manufacture of these articles he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to those farmers, Commission Merchants, Captains and others who may favor him with their orders. J. T. D. & Co. wish especially to recommend a lately improved and superior "Wheat Fan" as being admirably adapted to clean effectually and fast—price $25 They invite the attention of the public to their stock of Castings for ploughs or machinery, by the lb. or ton at the lowest prices Also on sale, New York ploughs, No. 10 1-4 at $3, No. 11 1-4 at 3 25, No. 12 1-4 at $3 75. Repairs in general done with neatness and despatch.

All orders for field and garden seeds, of the best kinds and fresh, will also be furnished at our Agricultural Establishment, upon the usual terms, by Thomas Denny, seedsman, Grant St. Baltimore, rear of Messrs. Dinsmore & Kyle. may 29

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, SEED, &c.

ROBERT SINCLAIR JR. & CO., (Light street, near Pratt street wharf,) since the last season have added several new patterns to their assortment of PLOUGHS, and now offer for sale a stock which comprises all the variety of forms, improvements and sizes, which they conceive to be essential to the various wants of the farmer, and will be sold by wholesale or retail, at as low price as articles of equal value can be afforded in this market.

EXTRA CASTINGS, for Ploughs and Agricultural Machinery furnished at reduced prices.

CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS, at $30 a $75 each.
Ray's & Green's Patent Do $20 a $30 each.
Evans & Botts Do Do $12 a $35 "

☞EXTRA KNIVES will be furnished with the above if required.

CORN SHELLERS, for hand power, at $15 to $1 each.

Wright's Patent Do. (for horse power, $60) a most excellent machine, guaranteed to shell 150 bushels of Corn per hour.

VIRGINIA CORN & COB CRUSHERS, warranted strong and durable, price $65.

MULLER'S CORN MILLS, 3 sizes at $30, $50 and $75 each.

Planetary and Common HORSE POWERS, for 2 and 4 horses, price $100 to $125 each.

THRESHING MACHINES at $50 to $85 each.

☞The above Horse Powers and Thrashers embrace great strength of material, simplicity of construcion, and made in the most substantial manner.

WHEAT FANS, made on Watkins', Rice's, and various other improved plans.

Also—Dirt SCRAPERS, Vegetable CUTTERS, Horse RAKES, ROLLERS, SOWING MACHINES, SWINGLE TREES, OX YOKES, Cider Mill Nuts, Briar Hooks, Hay Knives, and in short every other Agricultural Implement and Tool required by the most particular farmer.

GARDEN TOOLS of every description.

BOOKS on general cultivation, management of stock, &c.

Agricultural and Garden SEEDS, embracing as large and genuine assortment as is to be found in this country.

TREES and PLANTS supplied at the shortest notice from the Clarmount Nursery, near this city.

Priced Catalogues of the above establishment furnished gratis.

nov 20